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COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC

SUMMATION

of

UNITED STATES ARMY
MILITARY GOVERNMENT

ACTIVITIES

in

KOREA

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PART IV

SOCIAL

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SECTION 1
PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

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PUBLIC WELFARE

Public Assistance

1. Subsidies to social welfare institutions were increased from ¥ 5 to ¥ 12 daily per capita.

Child Welfare

2. At the request of the heads of national, provincial and city welfare bureaus a four-week training course for Korean investigators of children's institutions was opened at the Chongno Settlement under the direction of a child welfare expert from the American Red Cross. Subjects included philosophical essentials of welfare work, improvement of physical standards, recreational and educational programs, case work in institutions and advanced standards of institutional care of children.

3. Buildings of the National Orphanage are being repaired and additions being constructed to accommodate 75 more children. In order to better control the children's diets a central kitchen is being built. Previously each house mother prepared the food in her dormitory.

4. Renovations to the dormitories of the National School for the Blind and Deaf will separate the blind from the deaf children.

A separate class and a newly repaired dormitory were made available for the blind children.

Voluntary Relief Imports

5. Relief supplies donated by the Church Committee for Relief in Asia valued at over \$125,000 arrived in Korea during the month.

Welfare Education

6. The training section of the Department of Public Health and Welfare prepared a film strip explaining the provisions of the Korean Relief Law.

Korean Red Cross

7. At a meeting of the Korean Red Cross Society held on 27 July a charter was adopted providing for the continuation of the Seoul Red Cross Hospital and clinics, additional health services, services to alleviate suffering caused by floods and other disasters, a Junior Red Cross program and a home nursing program. The charter follows the ideals endorsed by the International Red Cross.

During the same meeting Dr. Kim Kyu Sic was elected president of the Society.

Flood Relief

8. The personnel of the Courts and Prosecutors Bureau in Seoul contributed ₩ 5,364 to persons in South Korea who suffered losses in the recent floods.

9. A survey will be made throughout South Korea to determine critical areas and weaknesses in present emergency relief measures as brought out by the recent floods.

Relief Supplies

10. Since October 1945 161,000 tons of food have been used to feed about 2,000,000 returned Koreans.

Housing

11. One hundred seventy thousand families were rehoused and approximately the same number are in need of homes. There are 74 temporary refugee shelters with a total capacity of 31,720 persons and 43 semipermanent shelters accommodating 33,400.

Repatriation

12. By 28 July 783,340 Japanese nationals had returned to Japan from North and South Korea and 983,066 Koreans had returned to South Korea, 898,821 from Japan and 84,245 from other Pacific areas. The accompanying chart shows repatriation to and from Korea.

13. On 28 July 335 Japanese nationals, excluding refugees from the north, remained in South Korea.

The following figures show the number of Japanese repatriated to Japan by weeks:

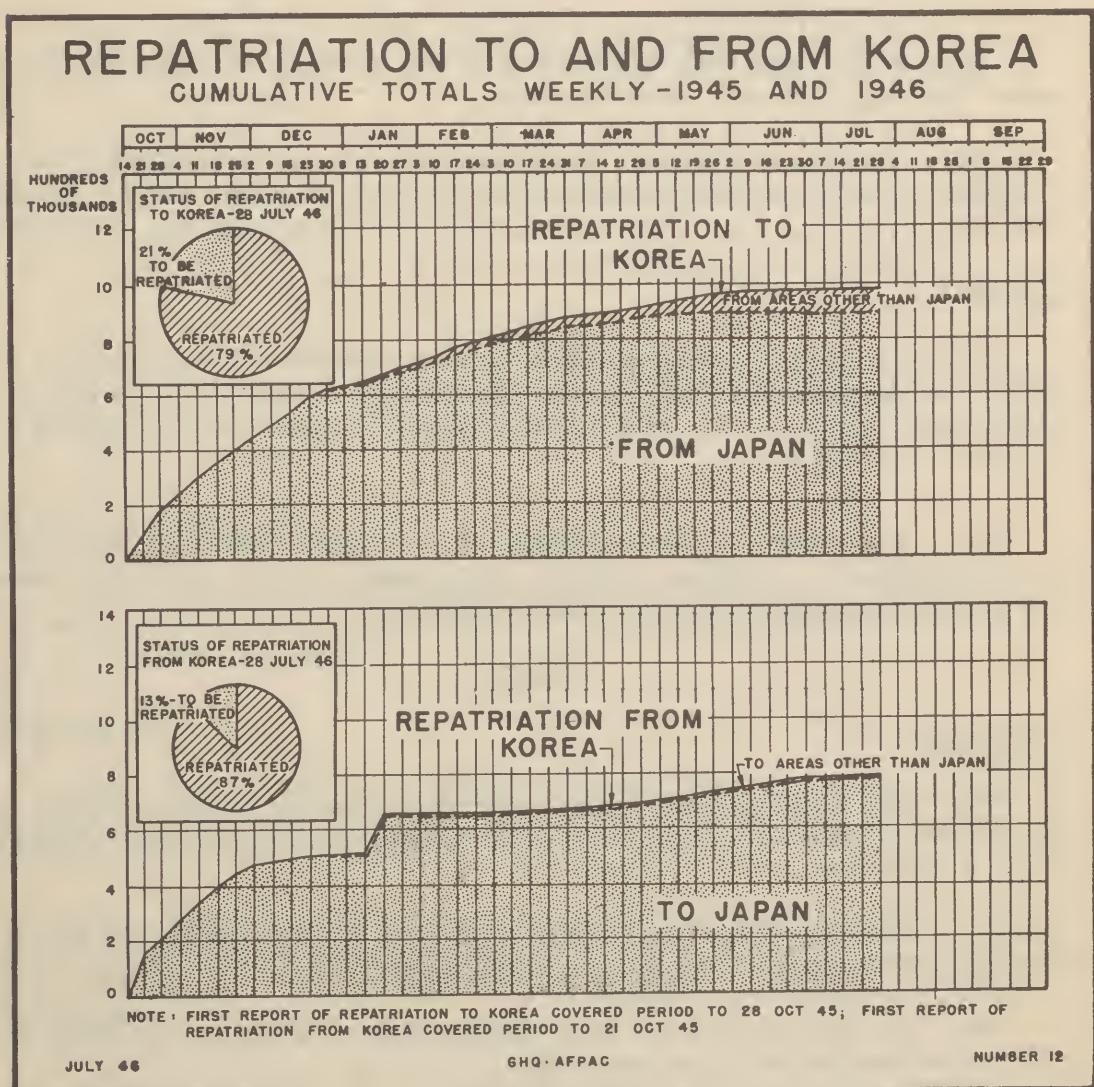
<u>Week Ending</u>	<u>Number of Japanese Refugees from the North</u>	<u>Number of Japanese from the South</u>
26 May	10,771	0
2 June	11,738	168
9 June	11,252	0
16 June	8,646	158
23 June	12,437	0
30 June	7,336	85
7 July	1,273	0
14 July	1,239	34
21 July	2,287	0
28 July	1,998	68

14. Due to improved flood conditions SCAP has ordered resumption of repatriation of Koreans from Japan to Kangwon-do and Kyonggi-do, previously stopped in late June because of torrential rains.

15. The port of Pusan was reopened for repatriation on 16 July. Separate ships are being used for Korean and Japanese repatriates and no contacts are allowed between the crews and Koreans ashore to prevent the transmittal of cholera.

Japanese Relief Society

16. Fifty percent of the personnel of the Japanese Relief Society was returned to Japan during the month. The Society will be dissolved on 1 September and its present functions will be handled by Korean personnel.



NURSING AFFAIRS

17. Oral qualification examinations for midwives and nurses were held on 25 July.

Education

18. The third public health nursing course, scheduled to begin 2 July, was postponed until 10 July because of the floods. The course will be given to 16 qualified nurses at the Seoul Red Cross Hospital.

19. A lack of textbooks and teaching aids is being met in part by Korean translations of pamphlets published by several American nursing organizations and nursing textbooks from the Office of the Surgeon General in Washington, D.C.

DENTAL AFFAIRS

20. A National Dental Board was established to continue to license and register dentists.

21. "Crownmakers," formerly recognized, are being abolished by requiring them to pass a practical examination followed by three months of schooling before receiving a local dental license.

VETERINARY AFFAIRS

Veterinary Examinations

22. A National Veterinary Board was created to examine, license and register all veterinarians.

23. Written veterinary examinations will be held from 2 to 8 September and tests in practical work will be given from 2 to 5 October.

Diseases

24. To prevent the spread of rinderpest from North Korea, where the disease was raging, 20,000 animals in a belt 5 to 10 miles wide south of the 38th parallel were inoculated to achieve a 90-day immunity.

25. The former high incidence of fowl pest has been reduced and outbreaks of blackleg, anthrax and glanders were also suppressed. All animal diseases are now under control.

SUPPLY

Production

26. Ten million cubic centimeters of reserve stock cholera vaccine were requisitioned from Japan during the month and 9,685,500 cubic centimeters were received.

Korean production during July was 11,708,800 cubic centimeters, sufficient to supply Korean needs.

27. It will be six to nine months before adequate production of typhus vaccine will be possible.

Korea is making either, adhesive tape, glucose for injection, cough syrups, headache powders, stomach remedies, iodine and antiseptics.

Distribution

28. Twenty-eight tons of medical supplies arrived from the United States including prepared drugs, vaccines, toxoids, surgical and dental supplies and instruments and 260 basic items for drug manufacturing. There were 200,000 packages of typhus vaccine, enough to treat 20,000,000 people; 25,000 vials of antiplague shots, for 350,000 people; and 243,000 cubic centimeters of diphtheria toxoid, for inoculation of children.

These supplies were distributed to 55 major hospitals, 780 small private hospitals, three leprosariums, 50 public clinics, dental colleges and accredited dentists.

29. The Military Government announced on 22 July that effective 1 August wholesalers will be authorized to sell medical supplies directly to pharmacies, drug merchants and public hospitals. Doctors and private hospitals will not be allowed to buy direct from wholesalers after 15 August but will be allowed a 10 percent discount on purchases made from retail druggists.

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

Cholera

30. By 31 July 7,642 cholera cases had been reported with 4,878 deaths. Incidence dropped in Pusan and Taegu, the main foci of the disease.

As most areas of Pusan have been cholera free for 14 days or more the quarantine of these sections was lifted. Only 10 new cases developed from 10 to 16 July. The entire population of the city received two inoculations against the disease.

31. At the request of the commanding general of the Soviet Forces in North Korea the weekly exchange of mail between North and South Korea was temporarily postponed in an effort to stop the spread of cholera.

Insect and Rodent Control

32. The insect and rodent control program is progressing satisfactorily in all provinces but is being hindered by the lack of sufficient equipment.

Sanitation

33. Sanitation work, formerly under the Department of Police, became a function of the Bureau of Sanitation of the Department of Public Health and Welfare.

34. There are no sewage treatment plants nor sewage disposal in Korea except in large cities where water borne systems discharge raw sewage into streams. There are 70 water purification plants in Korea.

Infant and Child Mortality

35. The chart below shows infant and child mortality from infectious diseases in Seoul during 1944.

